The Edinburgh Gazette. [N° 74.]

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1780.

From the London Gazette, Oct. 7.

St James's, October 6.

THIS day the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Common Council of the city of London, waited upon the King; and being introduced to his Majesty by the Right Honourable Lord Hinchingbrook, Vice-Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, James Adair, Esq; the Recorder, made their compliments in the following address:

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty,

The humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the city of London, in Common Council assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the city of London, in Common Council assembled, embrace this opportunity of approaching your Royal person with our sincere congratulations on the safe and happy delivery of your most amiable consort; a Princess whose virtuous and exemplary life endears her not only to your Majesty, but renders her Majesty an example and ornament to her sex.

We beg leave, even in our present calamitous and alarming situation, still to express our joy on the birth of another Prince; and to assure you, Sire, that whatever the domestic felicity of your Majesty is augmented, it adds further satisfaction to your faithful citizens.

Signed by order of Court,

WILLIAM RIX.

To which address his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:

I THANK you for your dutiful congratulations on the happy delivery of the Queen, and the birth of another Prince.

Expressions of loyalty and affection, from the city of London, will ever be received by me with great satisfaction.

[They were all received very graciously, and had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand.]

Petersbourgh, Sept. 5. The Empress, with the Imperial family, came yesterday to this capital from Czarico Zelo.

Petersburgh, Sept. 8. His Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia arrived here on Wednesday evening, accompanied by General Goertz and M. Vitinghoff.

Ratisbon, Sept. 17. On Wednesday morning last a fire broke out at Straubing in Lower Bavaria, which in less than four-and-twenty hours consumed two large churches, one convent, two or three public edifices, and upwards of one hundred and eighty private houses, making in all nearly half the town. The damage is estimated at upwards of five hundred thousand pounds

Vienna, Sept. 20. His Imperial Majesty will set out for Bohemia on Monday the 25th instant, and will be accompanied by Marshal Lacy in his tour round the new fortresses in that kingdom.

Hague, Sept. 29. The King of Sweden, by the name of Count Haga, arrived here on Tuesday last, the 20th inst. During his short stay his Majesty visited every thing worthy his curiosity in this town and neighbourhood. Expressing a desire to see the troops in garrison here, the Dutch and Swiss guards, led by his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange in person, marched yesterday morning to the ordinary place of exercise, where they were reviewed, and gave great satisfaction: After which the Prince of Orange gave a breakfast, under tents prepared for that purpose, to his Swedish Majesty, and a very splendid company. The King was pleased to accept invitations to supper from the English and French Ambassadors, and left this place at noon to-day, proceeding to visit the other towns of Holland. After that excursion, he will go to Loo to see the Princess of Orange; and from thence it is imagined he will return finally lately to his own dominions.

Hague, Oct. 3. The King of Sweden was at Harlem on Friday night. Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, his Majesty made excursions to see Amsterdam and its neighbourhood. He goes this day to Utrecht, will be at Loo to-morrow, and from thence will continue his journey home by land.

The Prince of Orange set out this morning for Loo to receive his Swedish Majesty.

War Office, October 7. 1780.

20th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Cornet Theodore Luders is appointed to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Ravenscroft. Daniel Descors, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Theodore Luders.

Coldstream regiment of Foot Guards, Ensign Edward Morrison to be Lieutenant, vice John Byron. Cornet Charles Howard Bulkeley, of 10th dragoons, to be Ensign, vice Edward Morrison.

4th Regiment of foot, Captain Thomas Thomlinson to be Major, vice Sir James Murray. Captain-Lieutenant Peregrine Francis Thorne to be Captain, vice Thomas Thomlinson. Lieutenant Christopher Breary to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Peregrine Francis Thorne. Ensign Smithson Waller to be Lieutenant, vice Christopher Breary.

10th Regiment of foot, Ensign James Valentine Norris to be Lieutenant, vice Richard Hankey. Ralph Bates, Gent. to be Ensign, vice James Valentine Norris.

12th Regiment of foot, James Bellaers, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Adam Twedie.

52d Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Honourable Charles Wyndham, of 90th foot, to be Captain, vice Harry Rooke.

70th Regiment of foot, Thomas Wells, Gent. to be Ensign in one of the Additional Companies, vice George Hirst.

72d Regiment of foot, Ensign Robert Hall, of the North Devonshire militia, to be Ensign, vice Robert Bill.

94th Regiment of Foot, Major Sir James Murray, of 4th foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

98th Regiment of foot, William John Hind, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Adam Hay.

Major James Moncrief, of the corps of engineers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the army. September 27. 1780.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James Murray, of the 94th foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the army. February 6. 1780.

OFFICE OF HIS MAJESTY'S WORKS, OCTOBER 6. 1780.

IN consequence of an address from the House of Commons to his Majesty, dated the 6th of July last, praying that he would be graciously pleased to order an account to be taken of the losses and damages which any of his subjects had sustained by reason of the late rebellious insurrections, a copy of the said address was transmitted to this Board by the Lords of the Treasury, with directions to carry the same into execution, and make a report thereon to them, in order that it may be laid before Parliament: The principal Officers of his Majesty's Works have accordingly received the claims of a considerable number of sufferers, and have made a progress in preparing their report thereon, as it is possible there may remain still some sufferers who, from being unacquainted that such an enquiry was making, or from other causes, have not applied to this Office. Notice is hereby given, that such persons may forthwith deliver in their claims to the Secretary of the Board of Works, in order that they may be properly examined previous to this report being delivered in to the Lords of the Treasury.

The Officers of his Majesty's Works will meet on Thursday the 12th and 19th instant, for the above purposes.

From the London Papers, Oct. 7.

Stockholm, Sept. 19. They write from Carlscroon, that a courier extraordinary having brought thither, in the night between the 3d and 4th instant, to Mr Af-Trolle, Admiral General of the Swedish fleet, an order for the equipment of a second squadron of six ships of the line and two frigates, they have been working on that armament night and day ever since. The ships are, le Roi Adolphe-Frederick, la Sophie-Magdaleine, and la Louise-Utrique, of 70 guns each; le Wasa, le Prince Charles, and les Etats de Suede, of 60 guns each. These ships are to put to sea, if possible, before the end of the month, and join the four ships now lying at Malmoë, which are ordered to sail without further delay.

Elsineur, Sept. 23. The day before yesterday a courier arrived here, with orders for the Swedish frigate of war le Grepin to be immediately got ready for sailing; in consequence of which, she set sail the same day for the Texel, where it is said she will take the King of Sweden on board.

A Russian man of war, belonging to the squadron of Admiral Kruse, is arrived at Christianstadt; and by her we learn, there are upwards of 500 sick on board that squadron.

Paris, Sept. 24. We are in hourly expectation of hearing of the success of the combined fleet, which sailed from Martinique the 5th of July for Jamaica, where it is supposed to have arrived the beginning of August. M. de Guichen is to return home after this expedition, and will be succeeded in the command of the fleet by M. de la Touche-Treville.

Paris, Sept. 26. There is at present much talk of peace; though the Minister, indeed, is taking such precautions as if the war was not likely soon to draw towards a conclusion. It is said, that he intends to open a new loan for sixty millions in the month of November next.

Paris, Sept. 28. The news of the Court of Lisbon's having acceded to the armed neutrality is confirmed.

Hague, Oct. 3. The latest advices from Lisbon make no mention of the news announced in the above article from Paris.

LONDON.

By this day's Flanders mail there is advice from Toulon, that four French ships richly laden, which sailed from Marseilles for the American islands without convoy, had been taken by an English man of war in the Mediterranean. This news, the letters from Toulon observe, will be very fatal to those merchants, &c. of Marseilles, who ran the risk of trusting such valuable ships without *escorte*.

Two Dutch ships, laden with stores, and a large French ship, with wine, brandy, &c. are taken by the Dragon and Charming Nancy privateers, as they were on a cruize off St Eustatia. They were all sent to Barbadoes.

Letters from Madeira, by the way of Lisbon, mention, that that coast is quite clear of prirateers, and that several ships from New-York had arrived there and were sailed again for America; that a fleet, consisting of about 26 sail of ships, under French and Spanish colours, passed by that place on the 1st of September; and that it was reported they were bound to the West-Indies.

The Government advices from Halifax mention, that the garrison is rendered almost impregnable, and has been strengthened with four new batteries, and also a large floating battery of twelve 18 pounders; that the soldiers are remarkably healthy and well supplied; and that the militia is put upon a very respectable footing, completely cloathed, accoutred and disciplined, and do duty with the regulars.

Advice is said to be received from Gibraltar, that the Spanish men of war, with some transports with part of the troops on board, were sailed from thence for Alicant, to quell an insurrection which had broke out there.

A letter from Guernsey says, "A cartel-ship is arrived here from Brest, by which we learn, that there only remained a few men of war in the harbour; the rest were supposed to have sailed for the West Indies; also that a 74 gun ship had been set on fire by lightning, and burnt down to the water's edge."

The dispatches taken with the Congress packet are a valuable acquisition, as they contain a detail of all American transactions, during the Presidency of Mr Laurens, together with the present views and operations.

An attack upon Canada, by way of the Lakes, is the first offensive operation that the French armament is expected to undertake, but the force is inadequate; and were it sufficient, the season is so far advanced, their magazines so deficient, and the transport preparations so backward, that it cannot be attempted this year.

Yesterday, Commodore Johnstone, commander of a squadron on the Lisbon station, was at Court, and had a conference with his Majesty.

This morning, it was reported, that six sail of the Quebec ships which were captured, were retaken by four of his Majesty's cruizers, and carried safe into New York.

This morning, some dispatches were received at Lord George Germaine's office from Quebec, which were brought by the Crosby, arrived at Liverpool.

It is remarkable that Sir Henry Clinton's letter in the Gazette of Saturday, carries the history of the transactions no farther than to the 31st of July, though his letter is dated the 14th of August, and the ship is said not to have sailed till the 1st of September; so that there is the account of a whole month's transactions due to the public from the officers of administration.

Mr Laurens having arrived in town on Thursday night last, as mentioned formerly he was ordered up again yesterday, and after a second examination before the principal officers of State, at Lord George Germain's office, was removed from Scotland-yard to the Tower, where he stands committed a close prisoner, by virtue of a warrant from Justice Addington. To this place of confinement he was conducted in a close chaise, under an escort of the military, and orders were given that no person should be permitted to visit him.

What will be done with him, or whether any real discoveries have been made from his papers, is at present very uncertain, and depends entirely upon conjecture. With respect to the latter, however, it is said, that the plans of three different expeditions have been found amongst them; one against Newfoundland and Halifax, a second to the southward, and the third to commence in winter, against Canada; all to be undertaken by the combined forces of the Americans and French. In confirmation of the existence of these plans, it is rumoured that more than one express has been sent off very lately to America, to put the British on their guard at that quarter.

One principal part of Mr Laurens's intended business in Holland, is said to have been to form a loan for the Americans, of 600,000 l.

During Mr Laurens's stay in Scotland-yard, a guard of two of the King's messengers was placed in the room with him, but under strict orders to shew him every mark of attention. Ten soldiers, with a serjeant, did duty in other parts of the house; and when he was carried up yesterday to his second examination, he was conveyed thither privately in a hackney coach, attended by Justice Addington. The three principal Secretaries of State, with his Majesty's Solicitor-General, were present; and it was near six o'clock before the examination was over, when the prisoner was conveyed, as above mentioned, to the Tower, accompanied by two military officers. They arrived at the place of confinement about seven o'clock, when he was delivered into the custody of the Governor.

Mr Laurens has no person of his acquaintance here with him. This, by some, has been alledged as the cause of his melancholy, while others assert, that what has been considered as a mark of dejection in his countenance, is only a gravity of features, for which he was always remarkable.

The Tower of London now holds two persons, in the determination of whose fate the public are as much interested as in any two prisoners that have been confined for some time past.

The Deputy Lieutenant, and all other officers belonging to the Tower, have received orders to give a constant attendance at that place. Mr Laurens is to be treated with every respect his situation will admit.

Since Saturday last no less than three packets with dispatches have been received from the Hon. Mr Fitzherbert, his Majesty's Resident at the court of Brussels. This causes much speculation.

The Lord Hyde packet, Capt Jeffreys, with the mail on board for the West-Indies, was spoke with the middle of August all well.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, Sept. 20.

"A few days ago came into this place the Nelly and Sarah, a letter of marque, which has been out from Antigua on a cruize of four months. She is a mere wreck, and the crew say they have been without food for ten days; they had taken two French prizes on the 27th of July, but on the 6th of August were met by 7 sail of French frigates, which retook them, boarded the Nelly and Sarah, and took out all her guns, after which they rummaged their papers, and carried off every thing they could find, with all their provisions, &c. except one barrel of beef, and then set them at liberty. Four days after the Nelly met with a violent gale of wind in which she was nearly lost; but at last happily got to this place. Six of the crew have died since their arrival, and the others remain almost speechless."

A gentleman arrived in town from the Hague, this day at noon, assures us, that a fleet of 18 sail of merchantmen, actually bound to the ports of France and Spain, sailed from the Texel in two divisions, one on the 30th ult. the other on the 1st instant, chiefly laden with naval stores.

The same gentleman informs us, that the States of Holland, about the middle of last month, had sent agents into different parts of Germany, with the Emperor's permission, to raise recruits sufficient to form four battalions of 700 men each, two of which, when completed, will be sent to the East Indies, one kept at home, and the other go to the West Indies.

At noon private advices were brought to town from France, which were immediately sent to the King at Windsor. By what has transpired, we learn that they contain the particulars of the intended naval and military reinforcements going to America; that, instead of eight sail of the line and 7000 men, twelve sail and 10,000 choice troops are ordered for that service.

We have advice from Paris, in which we can place the greatest confidence, that the King and Ministers think Monsr. Guichen too inactive in his command, and on that account have come to a resolution of ordering him home, but do not learn who is to succeed him. Some say Monsr. d'Estaign, and others Monsr. De Treville.

The following is extracted from a letter from Paris to a very capital house at Amsterdam: "The ill success of Monsr. Guichen in the "West Indies is attributed by all the Ministry (particularly Monsr. de "Sartine) to that officer's neglect and actual disobedience of the "King's instructions. He has enemies amongst the commanders of "the ships in his fleet, who are the creatures of Sartine, and will be "employed against Guichen in case he is brought to trial, which will "certainly be the case."

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, to a merchant in London, dated August 17. 1780.

"We have received news from Cieux, that two ships carrying English colours, were arrived in the Red Sea, and destined for Suez. But, having been obliged, by contrary winds, to put into a port of Upper Egypt, they had landed five persons, to carry some letters and papers to Cairo. Before they could continue their voyage, they were obliged to pay 3000 Patacons to Hassan Bay, one of the petty tyrants who have seized the dominion of the country.

"The five men being come to Cairo, Ishmael Bey, Pacha of Egypt, sent four of them back to their ships, and suffered the other to set out with the letters and papers for Constantinople under the guard of a Turkish officer.

"When the four men got back to their ships, one of them sailed back for India, and the other departed for Gedda. When the messenger with the dispatches arrived here, we shall then know, perhaps, if there were merchant ships, or only packet-boats, to bring advices. But be they which they may, the news will be disagreeable to the Porte, who not only last year rigorously forbade the French to trade in the ports of the Red Sea, except only in the port of Gedda; but even refused to comply with the request of the British Ambassador, Sir Robert Ainslie, to permit a communication with the port of Suez, to facilitate the reception of letters sent to his Court from the East Indies, we may add, that all the efforts of the English to make the [illegible] trade flow into its ancient channel, by Arabia and Egypt, have [illegible] without success. Mr Baldwin, who was at the head of their [illegible] hath got away from here clandestinely, for Aleppo, leaving [illegible] behind him to the amount of above a million of piastres.

LIBRARY CALEDONIA

Extraordinary Gazette of the Duke of St. THEODOSIUS
Weekend, Oct. 9. 1780.

THIS Morning, Captain Roſs, aid-de-camp to Lieutenant General Earl Cornwallis, arrived in town from South Carolina, with a letter from his Lordſhip to Lord George Germain, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, of which the following is a copy:

Camden, Aug. 31. 1780.

MY LORD,

IT is with great pleaſure that I communicate to your Lordſhip an account of a complete victory obtained on the 16th inſtant, by his Majeſty's troops under my command, over the rebel ſouthern army commanded by General Gates.

In my diſpatch No. 1. I had the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that while at Charleſtown I was regularly acquainted by Lord Rawdon with every material incident or movement made by the enemy, or by the troops under his Lordſhip's command. On the 9th inſtant, two expreſſes arrived, with an account that General Gates was advancing towards Lynche's Creek with his whole army, ſuppoſed to amount to 6000 men, excluſive of a detachment of 1000 men, under General Sumpter, who, after having in vain attempted to force the poſts at Rocky Mount and Hanging Rock, was believed to be at that time trying to get round the left of our poſition, to cut off our communication with the Congarees and Charleſtown; that the diſaffected country between Pedee and Black River had actually revolted; and that Lord Rawdon was contracting his poſts, and preparing to aſſemble his force at Camden.

In conſequence of this information, after finiſhing ſome important points of buſineſs at Charleſtown, I ſet out on the evening of the 10th, and arrived at Camden on the night between the 13th and 14th, and there found Lord Rawdon with our whole force, except Lieutenant-Colonel Turnbull's ſmall detachment, which fell back from Rocky Mount to Major Ferguſon's poſts of the militia of Ninety-ſix on Little River.

I had now my option to make, either to retire or attempt the enemy; for the poſition at Camden was a bad one to be attacked in, and by General Sumpter's advancing down the Wateree my ſupplies muſt have failed me in a few days.

I ſaw no difficulty in making good my retreat to Charles Town with the troops that were able to march; but, in taking that reſolution, I muſt have not only left near 800 ſick and a great quantity of ſtores at this place, but I clearly ſaw the loſs of the whole province, except Charles Town, and of all Georgia, except Savannah, as immediate conſequences, beſides forfeiting all pretenſions to future confidence from our friends in this part of America.

On the other hand, there was no doubt of the rebel army being well appointed, and of its number being upwards of 5000 men, excluſive of General Sumpter's detachment, and of a corps of Virginia militia of 12 or 1500 men, either actually joined or expected to join the main body every hour; and my own corps, which never were numerous, was now reduced, by ſickneſs and other caſualties, to about 1400 fighting men of Regulars and Provincials, with 4 or 500 militia and North Carolina Refugees.

However, the greateſt part of the troops that I had being perfectly good, and having left Charleſtown ſufficiently garriſoned and provided for a ſiege, and ſeeing little to loſe by a defeat, and much to gain by a victory, I reſolved to take the firſt good opportunity to attack the rebel army.

Accordingly, I took great pains to procure good information of their movements and poſition; and I learned that they had encamped, after marching from Hanging Rock, at Colonel Rugeley's, about twelve miles from hence, on the afternoon of the 14th.

After conſulting ſome intelligent people, well acquainted with the ground, I determined to march at ten o'clock on the night of the 15th, and to attack at day-break, pointing my principal force againſt their Continentals, who, from good intelligence, I knew to be badly poſted cloſe to Colonel Rugeley's houſe. Late in the evening I received information, that the Virginians had joined that day: However, that having been expected, I did not alter my plan, but marched at the hour appointed, leaving the defence of Camden to ſome Provincials, militia, and convaleſcents, and a detachment of the 63d regiment, which, by being mounted on horſes which they had preſſed on the road, it was hoped would arrive in the courſe of the night.

I had proceeded nine miles, when about half an hour paſt two in the morning, my advanced guard fell in with the enemy. By the weight of the fire I was convinced they were in conſiderable force, and was ſoon aſſured by ſome deſerters and priſoners, that it was the whole rebel army on its march to attack us at Camden. I immediately halted and formed, and the enemy doing the ſame, the firing ſoon ceaſed. Confiding in the diſciplined courage of his Majeſty's troops, and well apprized by ſeveral intelligent inhabitants, that the ground on which both armies ſtood, being narrowed by ſwamps on right and left, was extremely favourable for my numbers, I did not chuſe to hazard the great ſtake for which I was going to fight, to the uncertainty and confuſion to which an action in the dark is ſo particularly liable: But having taken meaſures that the enemy ſhould not have it in their power to avoid an engagement on that ground, I reſolved to defer the attack till day. At the dawn I made my laſt diſpoſition, and formed the troops in the following order: The diviſion of the right, conſiſting of a ſmall corps of light infantry, the 23d and 33d regiments, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Webſter; the diviſion of the left, conſiſting of the Volunteers of Ireland, Infantry of the Legion, and part of Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton's North Carolina regiment under the command of Lord Rawdon, with 2 ſix and 2 three pounders, which were commanded by Lieutenant Macleod. The 71ſt regiment with 2 ſix pounders was formed as a reſerve, one battalion in the rear of the diviſion of the right, the other of that of the left, and the cavalry of the legion in the rear, and the country being woody, cloſe to the 71ſt regiment, with orders to ſeize any opportunity that might offer to break the enemy's line, and to be ready to protect our own, in caſe any corps ſhould meet with a check.

This diſpoſition was juſt made when I perceived that the enemy, having likewiſe perfected in their reſolution to fight, were formed in two lines oppoſite and near to us; and obſerving a movement on their left, which I ſuppoſed to be with an intention to make ſome alteration in their order, I directed Lieutenant Colonel Webſter to begin the attack, which was done with great vigour, and in a few minutes the action was general along the whole front. It was at this time a dead calm, with a little hazineſs in the air, which, preventing the ſmoke from riſing, occaſioned ſo thick a darkneſs, that it was difficult to ſee the effect of a very heavy and well ſupported fire on both ſides. Our line continued to advance in good order, and with the cool intrepidity of experienced Britiſh ſoldiers, keeping up a conſtant fire, or making uſe of bayonets, as opportunities offered; and, after an obſtinate reſiſtance during three quarters of an hour, threw the enemy into total confuſion, and forced them to give way in all quarters. At this inſtant I ordered the cavalry to complete the rout, which was performed with their uſual promptitude and gallantry; and after doing great execution on the field of battle, they continued the purſuit to Hanging Rock, twenty-two miles from the place where the action happened, during which many of the enemy were ſlain, a number of priſoners, near 150 waggons, (in one of which was a braſs cannon, the carriage of which had been damaged in the ſkirmiſh of the night) a conſiderable quantity of military ſtores, and all the baggage and camp equipage of the rebel army, fell into our hands.

The loſs of the enemy was very conſiderable; a number of colours, and ſeven pieces of braſs cannon, (being all their artillery that were in the action) with all their ammunition waggons, were taken; between eight and nine hundred were killed, among that number Brigadier-General Gregory, and about one thouſand priſoners, many of whom wounded, of which number were Major-General Baron de Kalb, ſince dead, and Brigadier General Rutherford.

I have the honour to incloſe a return of killed and wounded on our ſide. The loſs of ſo many brave men is much to be lamented; but the number is moderate in proportion to ſo great an advantage.

The behaviour of his Majeſty's troops in general was beyond all praiſe; it did honour to themſelves and to their country. I was particularly indebted to Colonel Lord Rawdon, and to Lieutenant-colonel Webſter, for the diſtinguiſhed courage and ability with which they conducted their reſpective diviſions, and the capacity and vigor of Lieutenant-colonel Tarleton at the head of the cavalry deſerve my higheſt commendations; Lieutenant M'Leod exerted himſelf greatly in the conduct of our artillery. My Aid de camp Captain Roſs, and Lieutenant Haldane of the Engineers, who acted in that capacity, rendered me moſt eſſential ſervice; and the public officers, Major of Brigade England, who acted as Deputy Adjutant-General, and the Majors of Brigade Hall and Armſtrong, did every thing that could be expected from officers of diſtinguiſhed gallantry and abilities. Captain Campbell, of the 71ſt regiment, who commanded the light infantry of the legion, a very promiſing officer, was unfortunately killed in this affair. Our loſs otherwiſe was trifling. This action was too brilliant to need any comment of mine, and will, I have no doubt, highly recommend Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton to his Majeſty's favour. The rebel forces being at preſent diſperſed, the internal commotions and inſurrections in the province will now ſubſide. But I ſhall give directions to inflict exemplary puniſhment on ſome of the moſt guilty, in hopes to deter others in future, from ſporting with allegiance and oaths, and with the lenity and generoſity of the Britiſh Government.

On the morning of the 17th I diſpatched proper people into North Carolina, with directions to our friends there to take arms and aſſemble immediately, and to ſeize the moſt violent people, and all military ſtores and magazines belonging to the rebels, and to intercept all ſtragglers from the routed army; and I have promiſed to march without loſs of time to their ſupport. Some neceſſary ſupplies for the army are now on their way from Charles Town, and I hope that their arrival will enable me to move in a few days.

My aid-de-camp, Captain Roſs, will have the honour of delivering this diſpatch to your Lordſhip, and will be able to give you the fulleſt account of the ſtate of the army and the country. He is a very deſerving officer, and I take the liberty of recommending him to your Lordſhip's favour and patronage.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CORNWALLIS.

Field-Return of the Troops under the command of Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis, on the night of the 15th of Auguſt 1780.

Royal Artillery. 2 Lieutenants, 2 ſerjeants, 15 rank and file.
Light Companies. 2 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 1 Enſign, 1 Adjutant, 11 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, 129 rank and file.
23d Regiment. 3 Captains, 6 Lieutenants, 1 Adjutant, 13 ſerjeants, 8 drummers, 261 rank and file.
33d Regiment. 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 5 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 2 Enſigns, 1 Adjutant, 1 Surgeon, 1 mate, 13 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, 269 rank and file.
1ſt battalion, 71ſt regiment. 2 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 1 Enſign, 1 Adjutant, 1 Quarter-maſter, 1 mate, 14 ſerjeants, 6 drummers, 114 rank and file.
2d Battalion, ditto, 1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, 3 Enſigns, 9 ſerjeants, 94 rank and file.
Volunteers of Ireland. 1 Colonel, 4 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 6 Enſigns, 1 mate, 23 ſerjeants, 12 drummers, 253 rank and file.
Britiſh legion of Cavalry. 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 2 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 2 Cornets, 1 Adjutant, 1 Surgeon, 12 ſerjeants, 2 drummers, 157 rank and file.
Britiſh legion of Infantry. 4 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 9 ſerjeants, 3 drummers, 106 rank and file.
Royal North Carolina regiment. 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 5 Captains, 6 Lieutenants, 4 Enſigns, 1 Adjutant, 1 Quarter-maſter, 1 Surgeon, 16 ſerjeants, 8 drummers, 223 rank and file.
Pioneers. 2 Lieutenants, 3 Serjeants, 23 rank and file.
Volunteer Militia. 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Major, 3 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 4 Enſigns, 8 ſerjeants, 300 rank and file.
Total. 1 Colonel, 4 Lieutenant-colonels, 3 Majors, 31 Captains, 46 Lieutenants, 23 Enſigns, 6 Adjutants, 2 quarter-maſters, 3 ſurgeons, 3 Mates, 133 ſerjeants, 40 Drummers, 1944 rank and file.

(Signed) RD. ENGLAND.
Acting D. Adjutant General.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing, of the Troops under the Command of Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis, in the Battle fought near Camden, South Carolina, on the 16th of Auguſt, 1780.

Royal Artillery. 1 Lieutenant, 2 rank and file, wounded.
Light Infantry. 1 Serjeant, 6 rank and file, killed; 1 Enſign, 5 rank and file, wounded.
23d Regiment. 6 Rank and file, killed; 1 Captain, 17 rank and file, wounded.
33d Regiment. 1 Captain, 17 rank and file, killed; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Enſign, 4 ſerjeants, 72 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file miſſing.
1ſt Battalion, 71ſt. 1 Lieutenant, 4 rank and file, killed: 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 ſerjeant, 22 rank and file, wounded.
2d Battalion, ditto. 1 Serjeant, 4 rank and file, killed; 1 ſerjeant, 8 rank and file, wounded.
Volunteers of Ireland. 17 Rank and file killed; 1 Lieutenant, 2 Enſigns, 2 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, 64 rank and file, wounded.
Legion Cavalry. 4 Rank and file killed; 1 ſerjeant, 3 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file miſſing.
Legion Infantry. 2 Rank and file killed; 1 Lieutenant, 1 ſerjeant, 10 rank and file, wounded; 2 ſerjeants, 3 rank and file, miſſing.
Royal North Carolina regiment. 3 Rank and file killed; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Enſign, 3 ſerjeants, 8 rank and file, wounded.
Pioneers. 2 Rank and file killed; 1 Lieutenant wounded.
Volunteer Militia. 2 Rank and file wounded; 3 rank and file miſſing.
Total. 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 2 ſerjeants, 64 rank and file, killed; 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 3 Captains, 8 Lieutenants, 5 Enſigns, 13 ſerjeants, 1 Drummer, 213 rank and file, wounded; 2 ſerjeants, 9 rank and file, miſſing.

Officers killed and wounded.

Royal Artillery. Lieutenant Marquois wounded.
Light Companies. Enſign Bowen wounded.
23d Regiment. Captain James Henry wounded.
33d Regiment. Captains Allen Malcolm, Richard Cotton, killed; Lieutenant-Colonel Webſter, Lieutenants George Wynyard, James L. Harry, Enſign J. Wheeler Collington, wounded.
1ſt Battalion, 71ſt. Lieutenant Archibald Campbell killed; Captain Hugh Campbell, Lieutenant John Grant, wounded.
Volunteers of Ireland. Lieutenant Gilliſpie, Enſigns Whatley and Thompſon, wounded.
Legion Infantry. Lieutenant Donovant, wounded.
Royal North Carolina Regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, Lieutenant M'Alpinn, Enſign Shaw, wounded.
Pioneers. Lieutenant Macdonald wounded.

(Signed) CORNWALLIS, Lieut. General.

Return of Ordnance and Military Stores taken by the Army under the Command of Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis, at the Battle fought near Camden, the 16th of Auguſt 1780.

BRASS FIELD PIECES.

Six-pounders 4, three-pounders 2, two-pounders 2; total 8.

Abandoned by the Enemy, and brought from their Camp, Lynche's Creek:

IRON FIELD-PIECES.

Three-pounders, 1; two-pounders, 1; ſwivels, 3: Total, 5.

Ammunition waggons covered,	32
Travelling forges,	2
Fixed ammunition for ſix-pounders,	160
Ditto for three-pounders,	520
Stands of arms,	2000
Muſquet cartridges,	80,000

Taken by Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton, at the Defeat of General Sumpter, Auguſt 18. 1780.

FIELD-PIECES:

Three-pounders, 2.

(Signed) J. MACLEOD, Lieutenant,
Commanding Officer of Artillery.

Return of Killed and Wounded of the Troops under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton, in the Action near Catawba Fords, on the 18th of Auguſt, 1780.

Light Infantry. 1 Captain, 5 rank and file, killed.
Legion Cavalry. 1 Serjeant, 2 rank and file, killed; 6 rank and file wounded.

(Signed) RD. ENGLAND,
Acting D. Adjutant-General.

Captain Roſs came in the Providence Frigate, which left Charles-Town on the 3d of September.

From the London Papers, Oct. 9.

LONDON.

In order that the nation at large may not be deceived in ſo important a matter as the examination of the Hon. Henry Laurens, Eſq; late Preſident of the American Congreſs, before the Secretaries of State at Lord George Germaine's office, we think it our duty to ſtate, as exactly as poſſible, what paſſed on that occaſion.

When Mr Laurens was called in, he was addreſſed by Lord Hillſborough, with much politeneſs, nearly as follows:

Lord Hillſborough.—"Sir, we only trouble you to know whether you are the Gentleman who was taken by Captain Keppel on board the Veſtal frigate."

Mr Laurens.—"Yes, my Lord, I am that Gentleman."

Captain Keppel was aſked if it was the ſame perſon; he replied, Yes.

Lord Hillſborough.—And whether "you are the Henry Laurens, ſaid to have been Preſident of the Congreſs in America!"

Mr Laurens.—"My Lord, I ſhall make no heſitation in acknowledging that I am the Henry Laurens, who had the honour of being appointed Preſident of the American Congreſs.—But, my Lords, having acknowledged thus much, your Lordſhips will, I truſt, excuſe me, if I avail myſelf of a right peculiar to Gentlemen in my ſituation, of not anſwering any more queſtions whatſoever, not having had the opportunity of conſulting my friends, or counſel, on this occaſion: Becauſe your Lordſhips muſt know, that by anſwering queſtions which may be put to me, my replies, may, perhaps tend to a crimination of myſelf, which, I am ſure, your Lordſhips would by no means wiſh."

Lord Hillſborough.—"No, Sir, by no means. It is not our wiſh that you ſhould criminate yourſelf, or give ſuch replies as may tend to it."

Mr Laurens.—"Then, My Lords, for the ſake of avoiding it, I hope I ſhall not have needleſs queſtions put to me, as it would be improper to give any anſwer."

Lord Hillſborough.—"Very well, Sir. Mr Laurens, will you pleaſe to retire?"

Mr Laurens bowed and withdrew. In about an hour after he was again called in, and the information read over to him; ſoon after which, a commitment for High Treaſon, to the Tower, was made out, under the King's ſign manual.

Mr Laurens.—"I hope your Lordſhips will excuſe me, if I demand a copy of the information, and of my commitment. Under the eſpecial circumſtances of the caſe, I ſhould think that right will not be denied me by your Lordſhips."

To this demand, the Secretaries made no reply. Mr Laurens was again deſired to withdraw, and in a ſhort ſpace of time he was conducted to the Tower.

Another account ſays, the outline of the Hon. Mr Laurens's examination on Friday before the Secretaries of State, has tranſpired; of which the following are ſaid to be the particulars: Previous to Mr Laurens's appearance before the Secretaries and Juſtice Addington, it was ſettled in the *interior Cabinet* what queſtions were to be put to him, and they were committed to writing. Mr Laurens was aſked if he acknowledged himſelf a ſubject of the Britiſh Crown? To which he anſwered in the negative. He was then aſked in what capacity he conſidered himſelf, and to what kingdom he was ſubject? He replied, he conſidered himſelf as an American Plenipotentiary; that he was ſubject to no King whatever; and owned no other ſuperior than the United States of America, collectively repreſented by Congreſs. Being interrogated if ever he thought himſelf a ſubject of the Britiſh Empire? He replied in the affirmative; but that as it was the undoubted privilege of every ſociety of men that were under the dominion of any one, or more, whatever, when they found themſelves aggrieved, and had no proſpects of redreſs, to withdraw their allegiance, and either to throw themſelves under the protection of another, or eſtabliſh a government among themſelves on the baſis of a more generous nature, that of public and general liberty, which might check the tyranny of the few, for the ſecurity of the whole body. He was aſked, where his pretended Ambaſſy was for? He anſwered, he was no pretended Ambaſſador, but a legal one, and his credentials were properly authenticated for an European Court.

Several more queſtions were aſked relative to ſeized papers, the ſtate of America, &c. to all which he replied in the moſt wary, but determined manner.

When he was told that he was to be committed to the Tower, he told them it was violating the law of nations to detain an Ambaſſador; and he hoped every Court in Europe would ſhew their deteſtation of ſuch conduct.

Mr Laurens aſked, if he were to conſider himſelf as a *captive Ambaſſador*; or, as they termed him, a *rebellious ſubject of Great Britain?* To neither of which queſtions it was thought proper to anſwer.

[Theſe accounts will be found, upon examination, very different from what was affirmed as *a fact*, in an Edinburgh paper of Wedneſday laſt, relative to the behaviour of Mr Laurens.]

Lord George Gordon has the liberty of walking where he pleaſes within the Tower walls; but is conſtantly attended by one of the Yeomen of the Guards, who walks a few yards after his Lordſhip.

This morning ſome diſpatches were received at Lord G. Germain's office, from Newfoundland, which are ſaid to contain an account, that the French and Spaniſh fleets, which had been ſeen there, had left that place, finding they could not effect any landing with ſafety.

The Cæſar privateer, Capt Shaw, has retaken and ſent into Briſtol, the brig Joſeph, Capt Tyndal, from Oporto to Whitehaven, who [illegible] taken on the 22d paſt. the Pilgrim, an Americ[illegible] privateer, Capt Rob[illegible] the 11th ult. Capt. Shaw [illegible] in with 21

men of war, lat. 45. long. 9. but very fortunately got clear of them.

The Jack, of 14 guns, an American privateer, is taken by the Dane frigate, and carried into Quebec.

The laſt news from Rome acquaints us, that ſix of their Cardinals are attacked with the reigning malignant fever. Should they die, as from their age may be expected, there will not only be a great vacancy in the Sacred College, but throw the ſucceſſion to the Pontifical Chair into other hands than it was thought would gain it.

Cardinal Marc Antonio Colonna was born at Rome, on the 16th of Auguſt, 1724, and advanced to the purple in 1759, by Pope Clement XIII. being then but 35 years old. He is of one of the firſt families of Rome, which hath already given one Pope, in the perſon of Pope Martin III. who reigned from the year 1417 to 1431.

Cardinal Pamphili is 81 years old, though only of a late creation. One of his family was Pope, by the name of Innocent X. and reigned from 1644 to 1655.

Cardinal Rezzovico a Venetian by birth, nephew to the late Pope Clement XIII. was by him made a Cardinal in 1758.

Cardinal Conte is 91 years old, being born at Camerino, in Italy, the 24th of February, 1689, and was made a Cardinal in 1759, in the 70th year of his age. The Cardinals Delci and Marefoſchi are of late creations.

PRICE of STOCKS, Oct. 9.

Bank Stock, ſhut.	India Ann. —
3 per cent. Bank Ann. Red. ſhut.	Ditto Bonds, 7 a 9 s.
Ditto Conſ. 61¾.	South Sea Stock, —
Ditto 1726, —	Old Ann. —
3½ per cent. ditto, 1758, —	New ditto, —
4 per cent. con. 1761. —	3 per cent. 1751. —
4 per cent. 1777, 75 op.	New Navy Aſſurance. 11¼ diſc.
Bank Long Ann. 16½.	Lott. Tick. 13 l. 1 s. a 13 l.
Short ditto 1777, —	Scrip. 75½.
Ditto 1778, 12 3-16ths a ¼.	Omnium. —
Ditto 1779, 12¼.	Exch. Bills, 1 a 2 s. prem.
India Stock, —	

WINDS at DEAL, Oct. 5. N. N. W. 6. S. 7. S. W. 8. S.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Oct. 9.

"The Heart of Oak, Capt. Jar, is arrived at Falmouth, from St Auguſtine, and has brought advice, That intelligence was received the 14th July at Charleſtown, by the ſloop Induſtry, in ſeven days from New Providence, that the Roebuck, Capt. Roſs, arrived there the 4th inſtant, that Admiral Rowley had lately fallen in with a fleet of Spaniſh tranſports, bound for the Havannah, with troops, twenty-five of which he captured, and carried ten of them for that iſland, and the reſidue for Barbadoes.

"Three of the ten had arrived at St Kitts, and diſembarked 600 troops, and the other veſſels were alſo ſaid to have arrived at Barbadoes.

"The above tranſports were thought to have been filled with troops, for the attack intended on Jamaica.

"Advice has certainly been received at Paris from Monſ. Ternay, that he has no doubt of making himſelf maſter of Newfoundland.

"By the event of the defeat of General Gates, the provinces of South Carolina and Georgia are entirely ſubdued, and reduced to their former obedience to Great Britain.

"Captain Henry alſo arrived this morning, with diſpatches to the Admiralty.

"The expreſs, ſoon after it arrived, was forwarded by Lord George Germain and Capt. Roſs, to his Majeſty at Windſor.

"Unleſs any thing very particular ſhould occur, it is thought to be agreed upon by Adminiſtration, that Mr Laurens ſhall remain in the Tower till the meeting of Parliament, when they mean that he ſhould be examined at the bar of both Houſes; and, if his evidence ſhould turn out ſo as render it adviſable, to addreſs the Throne for a reconciliation with America.

"Lord George Gordon, who has now the liberty of walking about a particular part of the Tower, between the hours of twelve and one, has applied for leave to have an interview with Mr Laurens, but has been refuſed it.

"The above young nobleman, though indulged with going into the open air, is not permitted to converſe with any one whatever without a ſpecial permiſſion. The public ſeem more and more to pity his ſituation; and the general belief is, that Government will not be able to juſtify the conduct they have obſerved towards him."

On account of the joyful news contained in the London Gazette Extraordinary, received by this day's poſt, the flag from the Caſtle was diſplayed, and a round of the great guns diſcharged at half paſt four this afternoon.

Yeſterday afternoon a great many people were alarmed by a man mounted on a little grey horſe, riding furiouſly along the High-ſtreet; ſeveral perſons were near being run over; and ſome politicians, who obſerved the velocity of his motion, were poſitive it was an expreſs from Government. Upon enquiry it proved a gentleman's footman. He afterwards took his way over the New Bridge with the ſame velence, alarming the paſſengers.—We mention this only as a caution, in hopes it may induce gentlemen to order their ſervants, when in a town, to behave more orderly, and to remember that though they are "ſet on horſeback," they ſhould not "ride to the Devil."

We have been informed of the following very remarkable inſtance of reſolution and integrity, which, if true, reflects no ſmall honour on the perſon who had virtue enough to withſtand ſo great a great a temptation; A ſerjeant belonging to the regiment of Fencible men, now doing duty at Ayr, was offered the ſum of 500 l. Sterling, provided he would connive at, or further, the eſcape of Matthew Hay, who was this day to be executed at Ayr, condemned for the crime of adminiſtering poiſon to a family in that neighbourhood, as formerly mentioned. This extraordinary offer the ſerjeant was ſo far from accepting, that he informed his commanding officer of the means that had been uſed to make him betray his truſt. In conſequence of this information Hay was immediately more cloſely ſecured than formerly.

Tueſday laſt, the Provincial Synod of Glaſgow and Ayr met at Glaſgow. After an excellent ſermon preached by the Rev. Mr James Oliphant, miniſter of Dumbarton, the Moderator, they proceeded to elect a Moderator, when the Rev. Mr Robert Balfour, one of the miniſters of Glaſgow, was unanimouſly choſen. There was no buſineſs came before the Synod. But the Synod unanimouſly agreed to remit to the next General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland the following overture, that it may be tranſmitted by the Aſſembly to the ſeveral Preſbyteries, for their approbation, in order that it may be enacted into a law of this Church:

"That it may not be competent for any Preſbytery of the Church of Scotland, to ſuſtain a call of a miniſter to any congregation without the majority of heritors, elders, and other members of the congregation; and that no miniſter ſhall be intruded into any pariſh againſt the will of the congregation. And appointed a Committee to ſend copies of the ſame overture to neighbouring Synods."

The Synod then adjourned, and appointed their next meeting to be held at Ayr the firſt Tueſday of April next.

Wedneſday, a Committee of the linen manufacturers in Glaſgow waited on George Dempſter, Eſq; member of Parliament for Perth, Dundee, &c. and, in the name of the trade here, thanked him for the very active part he has always taken in Parliament for the encouragement of the trade and manufactures of this country; and particularly for his attention to have the prohibition of French cambrics continued, and the duty on aſhes reduced.

The ſhips under mentioned, belonging to Clyde, are arrived at the following ports, viz. the Revenge, Kerr, at St John's, from Clyde; Aurora, Johnſton, at Quebec, from Antigua; Betſey, Fleck, at Quebec, from Clyde; Quebec, Kerr, at Quebec, from Clyde; Eagle, Dow, at Charleſtown, from Clyde; Betſey, Lethem, at St John's, from St Kitt's; William, Smith, at St John's, from Clyde; Jeanie, Fullarton, at St John's, from Halifax; Suſie, Duff, at St John's, from Halifax.

On Saturday laſt, was found on the ſhore of Knap, pariſh of Lochgoilhead, the body of a man in a ſailor's habit. There was found upon him three ſhillings and four-pence halfpenny, ſhoe and knee buckles of ſilver. It is ſuppoſed he had lain ſome time, as his face was much diſfigured. Nothing was found to diſcover to whom he belonged. He was decently interred in that church-yard.

Colonel Fullarton has lately tranſmitted ten guineas to Mr Alexander Buchanan, one of the Magiſtrates of Glaſgow, to be given away in charity. This ſum Mr Buchanan gave to the town's hoſpital, judging that the propereſt object of ſuch a benevolent donation.

On Wedneſday the 4th inſt. died, at the Counteſs of Glaſgow's houſe, in Upper Brook-ſtreet, London, the Rt. Hon. Lady Helen Boyle.

Laſt week, died, in the pariſh of Fintray, Janet Taylor, aged 108 years. She was baptized at one of the field-meetings during the perſecution under Charles II.

Miſs Marion Blackburn, daughter of Andrew Blackburn merchant in Glaſgow, died, on Saturday the 7th inſtant, at Invereſk.

Mrs Crawford of Doonſide was ſafely delivered of a ſon, at Doonſide, the 7th inſtant.

On Monday the 2d inſt. Colonel Charles Roſs of Morangie was unanimouſly choſen Repreſentative for the burghs of Tain, Dingwall, Wick, and Kirkwall.

We hear that an affair of honour was determined on Monday morning in the neighbourhood of Kirkcudbright, by Mr G. of K. and Mr S. G. of S. previous to the election, of a member of Parliament for that ſtewartry. The latter received a wound in the ſide; but it is not thought mortal.

On Tueſday the firſt curt. William Barley, a young boy, from the Pariſh of Etch, was committed to the Priſon of Aberdeen, by warrant of the Sheriff-depute, accuſed of killing another young boy, in a fray betwixt them.

Extract of a letter from Glaſgow, Oct. 12.

"John Campbell of Clathick, Eſq; having declined the Provoſtſhip of this city, was yeſterday choſen, unanimouſly, Dean of Guild, and has accepted accordingly."

Extract of a letter from Perth, Oct. 10.

"The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened here on Saturday laſt, by the Right Honourable Lord Kennet; and, there being no buſineſs for that diet, the Court was continued till yeſterday at twelve o'clock, when they were to have proceeded on the trial, at the inſtance of William Green of Newcaſtle, with concourſe of his Majeſty's Advocate, againſt Capt. James Gage of the 100th regiment of foot, for an aſſault and challenge to fight; but the private parties having compromiſed matters, the diet of the criminal letters was, with conſent of the Advocate Depute, deſerted *ſimpliciter*. Then the Court proceeded on the trial of Anne Biſſet, daughter of John Biſſet, coallier at the Earl of Crawford's coal-works, indicted for breaking into the houſe of John Lambert, tenant in Bamfry, in the pariſh of Kinghorn, betwixt the 3d and 4th of Auguſt laſt, and ſtealing from thence a great quantity of body and other clothes. The proof was concluded, and the jury incloſed half paſt four afternoon, who returned their verdict at ſeven in the evening, all in one voice finding the libel proven; whereupon ſentence was pronounced, adjudging her to be hanged at this place the 24th November next. Said Anne Biſſet was tried at the Circuit Court here in May 1779, for theft, and found guilty; and thereupon was impriſoned for ſome time, and thereafter baniſhed forth of Scotland during her life.

"There being no other criminal buſineſs at this place, the Court was continued till Thurſday morning next, the laſt day of the ayre, which ends the Northern Circuit."

Extract of a letter from Glaſgow, Oct. 10.

"The Circuit Court of Juſticiary met again here at nine o'clock this morning, in order to have proceeded to the trial of James Jackſon tobacconiſt in Glaſgow, Jean Tod wife to the ſaid James Jackſon, and Jean Allaſon ſpouſe to Allan Tod, ſon of Cornelius Tod ſhoemaker in Glaſgow, accuſed at the inſtance of his Majeſty's Advocate for the crime of receipt of theft, or feloniouſly receiving, or ſelling, or otherwiſe diſpoſing of, quantities of tobacco, &c. knowing the ſame to be ſtolen; but ſome of the moſt material witneſſes having abſented themſelves, it was found neceſſary to deſert the diet *pro loco et tempore*, and the Court was adjourned till to-morrow morning, the laſt day of the ayre at this place, twhen they proceed for Stirling."

Extract of a letter from Dumfries, Oct. 10.

"Yeſterday came on at Kirkcudbright the election of a member of Parliament for that ſtewartry. The candidates were Mr Gordon of Kenmore, and Mr Johnſton of Carnſalloch. We hear that the conteſt will be very keen, and that the election will run pretty near; but, when the poſt left Kirkcudbright, they were only proceeding to elect their Preſes and Clerk.

The following account of the proceedings of the Magiſtrates and Town-Council on Wedneſday laſt, is inſerted by deſire.

At the meeting of Council on Wedneſday laſt, a motion was made by one of the members in the intereſt of Mr Miller, That as the Meeting of Council on the 4th current, at which the Council was filled up, was, in many reſpects, illegal, therefore the preſent Meeting ought, without regard to the proceedings of that day, to go on and fill up the Council for the enſuing year. This motion was, however, negatived by the apparent majority in the oppoſite intereſt; upon which a proteſt was entered upon record, declaring for whom the ſupporters of the motion, conſidering themſelves as the legal majority, would have voted. From the proceedings, therefore, at the election of Magiſtrates on the 3d curt. and at the Meeting of Wedneſday, the following gentlemen will compoſe the Magiſtracy and Council of this city for the enſuing year, if the party in the intereſt of Mr Miller are ultimately found to have been the legal majority:

James Hunter-Blair, Eſq; Lord Provoſt.
Meſſ. James Grant, George Dunſmuir, John Moſman, Alexander Maxwell, } Bailies.
Donald Smith, Dean of Guild.
William Scott, Treaſurer.
Walter Hamilton, Old Provoſt.
William Thomſon, Archibald M'Dowall, David Steuart, George Leſlie, } Old Bailies.
John Grieve, Old Dean of Guild.
William Creech, Old Treaſurer.
James Bartlet, Alexander Seton, Francis Shand, James Gibſon, } Merchant Counſellors.
William Butter, } Trades Counſellors.

Council Deacons:	Extraordinary Council-Deacons:
Meſſ. Archibald Odſiftree,	Meſſ. James Craig, Convener,
Adam Smith,	William Chalmers,
Thomas Keunedy,	Andrew Kinnear,
Francis Brodie,	William Govan, jun.
Charles M'Laggan,	William Grant,
John Auchterlony.	Gregor Drummond,
	Thomas Malcolm,
	Robert Phinn.

Archibald M'Dowall, Baron Bailie of Canongate and Calton.
George Leſlie, Admiral of Leith.
David Steuart, Baron-Bailie of Portſburgh.
James Bartlet, Captain of Orange Colours.

The merits of Mr Miller's election as Member of Parliament, ſtands perfectly independent of the conteſted election of Magiſtrates.

(COPY.)

I WILLIAM FULLARTON, Eſq; one of the candidates for repreſenting the diſtrict of the burghs of Glaſgow, Dumbarton, Renfrew, and Rutherglen, in the enſuing Parliament, do proteſt, That the vote of the delegate of Renfrew ſhall not be received, becauſe I am well aſſured, and have good reaſon to believe, that he and his brother, an officer in the revenue, have come under illegal and corrupt engagements to give the voice of the ſaid burgh of Renfrew to John Crawfurd, Eſq; another of the candidates at this election, in conſideration of large ſums of money to be paid, and offices to be procured, in favour of the ſaid delegate and his brother, or one or other of them and their connections.—I likewiſe proteſt againſt the votes of the delegates for Glaſgow and Rutherglen, in caſe it ſhall appear that they have been acceſſory to the corruption of the delegate of Renfrew.—And further, I proteſt againſt the ſaid John Crawfurd, Eſq; that he is diſqualified and incapable of being choſen, on account of the bribery and undue influence practiſed by him, or on his behalf, as already ſtated. And I require the clerk of the burgh of Dumbarton, the preſiding burgh at this election, not to return the ſaid John Crawfurd, Eſq; though he ſhould have a ſeeming majority of voices in his favour; or at leaſt to enter this my proteſt in the minutes, in order that I may apply for redreſs elſewhere, if I ſhould be ſo entitled. Whereupon I take inſtruments in the hands of the clerk in open court, this 2d day of October 1780 years, and require extracts hereof, and of the minutes of election.

Dumbarton, Oct. 2. 1780.

That the foregoing is the Proteſt given in by Colonel Fullarton, this day, at the election of a member to ſerve in Parliament for the diſtrict of burghs, of which this burgh is one, is certified by me, clerk to the election.

(Signed) JOHN MACAULAY.

For the EDINBURGH GAZETTE.

ANECDOTE *of Sir* JAMES WALLACE.

(Never before publiſhed.)

SIR JAMES WALLACE, who during the preſent diſpute with the Colonies, had ſeen ſome inſtances of the Perfidy of pretended Loyaliſts, was ever againſt placing too much Confidence in American Profeſſions of Allegiance. During the Time he was ſtationed off New York, he dined one Day with General Howe, when, amongſt a great deal of other Company, Mr De L——y happened to be preſent, who had propoſed to raiſe a Regiment for the Service of his Majeſty. After Dinner, the Converſation turning upon this loyal Propoſal of Mr De L——y, who is an American, Sir James, (who had liſtened with great attention) leaning upon the Table, in a Manner peculiarly dry, addreſſed himſelf to Mr De L——y, with, "Well, Colonel, we will ſuppoſe "theſe Men you ſpeak of raiſed, and embodied—that they "are all proper Men, and fit for Service—will you, then, "give me Leave to aſk you a Queſtion?"—"Certainly."—"*Pray*, WHICH SIDE *do you intend to take?*"

The Corps above alluded to was raiſed—and there has been hitherto no Reaſon for complaining of their want of Attachment to Government; yet is it much to be lamented, that ſome of our Commanders, no doubt actuated by as much Zeal for the Service of their Country as Sir James, have not been alſo as jealous of Profeſſions of *active Loyalty*.

The following letters appeared in the London Courant of Saturday, Oct. 7.

To Lord STORMONT.

My Lord,

YOU may perhaps deem it a piece of effrontery in me, to publiſh in this paper of the 20th of September, the Letter and Affidavit, and alſo the converſation that paſſed between us at your office. Your Lordſhip will, probably, be equally diſpleaſed at the inſertion of the two letters which accompany this. I have taken the meaſure with reluctance; but no alternative remained to undeceive the public, and clear me from the imputation of a dangerous crime. With juſtice may I complain of the protection afforded by your Lordſhip to the author of the anonymous letter. Whilſt you withhold it from me, a moſt abandoned member of the community cannot be made amenable to the laws of this country, to deter others from the like infamous attempt; and give me leave to add, that, unleſs your Lordſhip's heart were callous to every tender feeling, you would not have added inſult to injury; nor, inſtead of aſſiſting me to find the author, would you have ridiculed the diſtreſs you had occaſioned, and pretended that my diſcharge was an honour which obliterated the injury. Surely, my Lord, you have tendered me free to wiſh, that the man who obdurately beſtows ſuch kinds of honours, may have them returned double fold. Should the ſame meaſure which ſome unfeeling ſtateſmen are habituated to mete, be meaſured unto them again, it is probable that, from the eminence on which they ſtand, their fall may be at once violent and unlamented.

I am naturally induced to coincide with many in opinion, that your Lordſhip would not, unaſſiſted by corroborating circumſtances, have taken ſuch haſty ſteps in conſequence of

a nameleſs letter, which vaguely charged me with ſetting fire to Newgate, if richer objects had not preſented themſelves to your view. May I beg leave to aſk your Lordſhip, whether the voluptuous entertainment expected to ariſe from the complete carving of my private papers, was not conſiderably more than miniſterial epicures could reſiſt? The queſtion is beſt anſwered by the ſpeed with which you iſſued your commands for my immediate apprehenſion. How trifling was the gratification of your appetite! What a diſappointment muſt it have been, when, inſtead of a collection of ſatires, high ſeaſoned with abuſe againſt your Lordſhip and your aſſociates in office, you found nothing but a ſmall deſert *, conſiſting of complaints againſt a ſet of purveyors, who had provided malt, wheat, and peaſe of an inferior quality, and *wilfully* paid a moſt extravagant price for them. Your Lordſhip being informed of this before you entered the room, obſerved, in excuſe, that you were in haſte to go to the King. Nothing therefore remained but for me to take the inſipid morſel back, and go away.

I ſhould have thought that diſappointment might have rouſed your Lordſhip's anger againſt the parties who had taken ſuch an advantage of your credulity; and that, purſuing an act of juſtice, you would have aſſiſted me to detect them.

Surely, my Lord, your ſentiments are too elevated to deſpiſe this act of juſtice, becauſe a ſubſequent bill of indemnity preſents you with a ſhelter from the conſequences of having violated it. Is it on this ground that, ſhamefully inattentive to your own dignity, and all equitable retribution, you protect the wretch who ſought my life, and, what is worſe, aſſailed my character? Great and good minds will not envy Lord Stormont this inglorious triumph under an act of indemnity; without the unconſtitutional ſanction of which, the verdict of twelve jurymen would have brought to your recollection the motto blazing on your breaſt, by teaching you that the laws of this country do not ſuffer any man, however elevated his ſtation, to trample with impunity on the liberties of an Engliſhman.

I am, my Lord,
With due reſpect,
Your humble ſervant,
WILLIAM BENNETT.

Camberwell, Oct. 2, 1780.

My Lord,

NEAR ſix weeks have elapſed ſince I troubled your Lordſhip with my requeſt for the annonymous letter on which your Lordſhip ordered me into cuſtody, and my papers to be ſeized, waiting for what I hope is now accompliſhed, viz. a reſtoration of order and government in the metropolis. I have incloſed for your Lordſhip's peruſal an affidavit, which will clearly ſhew to your Lordſhip the malice of the letter alluded to, which I hope will induce your Lordſhip to take into your conſideration the hardſhip of my caſe; for however my enemies may have miſſed their grand point, which ſeemed to be aimed at my life, they may have had their wiſhed-for ſucceſs in their ſecondary aim, that of hurting my reputation, which, to a perſon in buſineſs is next to life; and although Government have uſed every endeavour to bring to trial thoſe who went to demand money, even of ſo ſmall a ſum as one ſhilling, yet the perſon, who aſſaſſin-like endeavoured to take my life in the dark, is ſcreened by thoſe who ought to have puniſhed him by way of example. Although I only requeſted of your Lordſhip the means of finding out the author, I was abſolutely refuſed.

I hope your Lordſhip will more maturely conſider the caſe, and reflect in your mind on the ſituation of a perſon torn from his family, his papers ſeized and read, and his houſe ranſacked in the moſt diſgraceful manner, and only through an anonymous letter, without an accuſer to face him, or any information on oath, and afterwards obliged to put up with ſevere reflections, which perſons enough are ready to caſt, becauſe it is put out of his power either to convince or to refute. Theſe circumſtances will, I make no doubt, plead an excuſe for my warmth, in a cauſe that ſo nearly affects me. I therefore once more, my Lord, entreat your Lordſhip to take my ſituation into your conſideration, and grant me ſuch redreſs, as to your Lordſhip ſhall ſeem meet.

I am, my Lord,
With great reſpect,
Your Lordſhip's humble ſervant,
WILLIAM BENNETT.

Camberwell, Aug. 1, 1780.

The Right Hon. Lord Stormont.

My Lord,

I hope your Lordſhip will excuſe the trouble of this letter. I did not intend to have troubled you with any after the firſt current, as by your Lordſhip's taking no notice of that letter it appears that you are not only determined, not to grant me any redreſs for the injury ſuſtained, but alſo prevent me (as far as in your power) ſeeking any from the party who, aſſaſſin-like, endeavoured to deſtroy me, by ſcreening him from the puniſhment he ſo juſtly merited. *Such is Lord Stormont's conduct, whatever may be his motives.*

The intent of this letter, my Lord, is to inform you, that my letter of the firſt incloſed an affidavit which I ſent for your Lordſhip's peruſal, to diſpel every doubt that might remain in the breaſt, of the truth of my ſtory, which I imagined might be the grounds of your refuſing me the aſſiſtance I ſo often requeſted of you; as that, my Lord, had no effect, I now have but one reſource (that I at preſent know of) left, which is that of publiſhing as much of the contents of the anonymous letter as I can recollect (from my agitated ſtate of mind, natural to be expected, on ſeeing my papers ſeized and read by ſtrangers, my houſe ſearched and myſelf taken priſoner) that the public may be no longer miſled with reſpect to the charge on which I was taken, and on what a ſlight information (I beg pardon for this expreſſion, as there was no legal information) I therefore find it neceſſary to add a copy of the affidavit before mentioned, and other particulars, as it may tend to the diſcovery of the author, and will ſhew the dangerous ſituation of mankind, when it is ſo eaſy a matter for a malicious man, by the moſt ſuperficial artifices, to make a Secretary of State an inſtrument in his hands to hurl deſtruction on any man who may have offended him, unleſs, as in my caſe, ſomething particular may have happened to bring his recollection, and that of his friends, where he was at the diſtance of nine days.

I have not the leaſt doubt but your Lordſhip will honourably reſtore the affidavit, it being my property, particularly when I inform you I have neither time nor money to ſpare to go to Reading for another.

If it be not too much trouble, ſhould be glad your Lordſhip will order it to be incloſed, near the end of Orchard-row, Camberwell. If I do not receive it in a day or two, will call on Mr Frazer for it, whom I hope your Lordſhip will inſtruct to deliver it.

I am, my Lord, thoroughly ſatisfied of the protection your Lordſhip, and every other concerned, receive by the act of indemnity lately paſſed, from any action for damage I might have commenced againſt you; but that, my Lord, is but little conſolation to a noble mind, that he is by law exempt from making ſatisfaction for any injury he may have done to an individual through the artful ſchemes of a malicious perſon; and, I think, had your Lordſhip put yourſelf, for a moment, in my ſituation, I ſhould not have had occaſion to repeat my requeſt, as to do as you would be done unto, is the nobleſt principle in man.

I am, my Lord,
With due reſpect,
Your Lordſhip's much injured,
humble ſervant,
WILLIAM BENNETT.

Camberwell, Aug. 14, 1780.

The Right Hon. Lord Stormont.

* The chief dishes conſiſted of memorandams of the times, when certain commiſſioners received bad peaſe, light wheat, and red-dyed malt; of the extravagant prices they paid their factor; and of the names and addreſs of the gentlemen neceſſary to bring ſo heavy a charge home to all parties, ſhould it come before the Houſe of Commons, who are the propereſt judges of ſuch expenditure.

Some Particulars of the LIFE *of Mr* HENRY LAURENS, *late Preſident of the American Congreſs, and now a Priſoner in England.*

MR HENRY LAURENS was born about the year 1730, in the province of South Carolina, whither his family had fled from the perſecutions of the Proteſtants in France, after the revocation of the edict of Nantz. His father was a ſadler in Charleſtown, and wiſhed to breed his ſon Harry to the ſame buſineſs. The young man, however, finding the exerciſe of a mechanical employment in no way ſuited to his ambition or genius, ſoon deſerted it, and applied himſelf to commerce. In this line, his ſucceſs was equal to his moſt ſanguine wiſhes. Fortune ſmiled upon his induſtry, and loaded him with riches. He was clear, regular, and indefatigable in buſineſs, and uniformly maintained the character of being honeſt in his dealings; though, at the ſame time, he was always reckoned, what is not very reſpectable among merchants, a keen, ſharp, and ſtrict man.

The induſtry of Mr Laurens was not ſolely directed to the acquiſition of wealth; it was equally exerted in the purſuit of knowledge. From the general want of the proper eſtabliſhments for the inſtruction of youth in Carolina, and from the particularly cramped ſituation of Mr Laurens in the firſt part of his life, his early education was very limited. But after his circumſtances became more affluent, by the vigour of his own exertions, and that unremitting attention which forms a remarkable part of his character, he acquired a fund of miſcellaneous literature, which would have done honour to more extenſive opportunities than he ever poſſeſſed. It is remarkable, however, that the knowledge which is gained in manhood, and in decline of life, when no ſolid foundation has been previouſly laid in youth, is ſeldom very beneficial to its poſſeſſor. Men, who have not been early habituated to ſtudy and reflexion, hardly ever attain the faculty of generaliſing their ideas, and of condenſing, if I may ſay ſo, a whole ſcience into a ſingle theorem. Their knowledge is for the moſt part nothing more than a mere collection of facts, without a common principle to bind them together; it is like the looſe ſtate of the ſand, and the lime, which enter into the compoſition of mortar, before water is added to form them into a ſolid and durable maſs. Such in a great meaſure is the ſtate of Mr Laurens's knowledge, and for the reaſon I have aſſigned, his want of a regular and liberal education when young. There is another circumſtance in his character, which may perhaps be traced to the ſame cauſe. It is this—His addreſs is ſo replete with induſtrious civility; he is ſo attentive to thoſe with whom he converſes, and ſo careful leſt an improper word or expreſſion ſhould eſcape him, that a man of plain honeſty and diſcernment is infallibly led to conceive Mr Laurens had ſome deſign upon him, that he wiſhes to conceal ſomething from his view, which he would readily ſee, were it not artfully ſhaded. By different men, this behaviour is differently thought of and denominated. The weak and ignorant judging of him from this circumſtance, call him affable and wife; the more diſcerning think him inſinuating and cunning. He certainly wants that ſincere, open manlineſs of manner, which a liberal education, natural good ſenſe, and a conſciouſneſs of integrity, always confer upon their poſſeſſor.

Few incidents occur in the life of Mr Laurens prior to the paſſing of the ſtamp-act. He had indeed been created, during the laſt war, a Provincial Colonel, and had been ſent on an expedition againſt the Indians; but his military feats were not of importance enough to attract public notice. When the Miniſtry attempted to inforce the ſtamp-act in America, Mr Laurens drew upon himſelf the hatred of the populace of Charleſtown, by declaring their oppoſition to the act to be illegal and unconſtitutional. They threatened him with the effects of their reſentment, but were afterwards induced by perſuaſion to leave him unmoleſted. The repeal of the ſtamp-act ſoon followed, and the animoſities to which it had given riſe, either diſappeared, or for a while lay dormant. But ſucceſs had now emboldened the Americans; it had enlarged their views and ambition, and made them look forward to new and diſtant triumphs. They demanded a repeal of the duties on glaſs, paints, &c. and threatened they would import no goods from this country if they were refuſed. They *were* refuſed, and they accordingly embraced the non-importation ſcheme. Mr Laurens at firſt ſhewed himſelf averſe to this meaſure; but when he ſaw that the different colonies were no longer to try their ſeveral ſtrengths by ſeparate conteſts with the mother country, but were to concentrate their ſcattered powers by forming a General Congreſs, he eagerly entered into a ſcheme which he had formerly reprobated. Such ſtability was now given to the proceedings of the factious Colonies, that even a man of Mr Laurens's prudence and warineſs thought it no longer unſafe to ſtrengthen them by his approbation and concurrence. In this, as in the former ſtruggle, the Americans came off victorious.

When things began to aſſume a more ſettled appearance after the non-importation agreement was annulled, Mr Laurens left Carolina, and came over to Europe. He remained about three years out of America, the greateſt part of which he ſpent in England. In the beginning of 1775 he returned to Charleſtown in time enough to fan the kindling flame of rebellion. His wealth, his knowledge of trade, his well known induſtry and aſſiduity in every ſcheme he entered into, and the information he had acquired from his reſidence in England, rendered him a moſt valuable acquiſition to the American cauſe, and marked him out as the moſt proper perſon the Carolinians could elect to be Preſident of their Provincial Congreſs. But even here his habitual caution, and even cunning, were not laid aſide; for notwithſtanding the decided part which his actions demonſtrated he had taken in the grand diſpute, he ſtill pretended to the loyaliſts that he was averſe to the meaſures which the Americans were purſuing, and that for his part he was abſolutely *forced* into them by his countrymen. He dreaded the vengeance of Britain if ſhe ſhould prove ſucceſsful, and thought to elude it by this ſhallow artifice.

From this period the hiſtory of Mr Laurens became an object of the attention of Europe, and is accordingly contained in all the prints of the time. It will be therefore ſufficient to ſay, that ſoon after his being choſen Preſident of the Provincial Congreſs of Carolina, he was ſent as a Delegate from that province to the Continental Congreſs at Philadelphia; that in 1777 he was elected Preſident of the Continental Congreſs; and that, while he was Preſident, the infamous convention at Saratoga was entered into between Gates and Burgoyne. Theſe things are yet recent; and this nation, moreover, ſtill boils with indignation at American treachery in the refuſal of Congreſs to fulfil the terms concluded upon by their own General, diſgraceful as they were to this country. But few of us know that Mr Laurens was the principal, if not the original, adviſer of this breach of the faith of nations. He even added inſult to injury; for inſtead of telling us openly, and with a manly confidence, that as the ſafety of the people was paramount to all conventions and ſtipulations between individuals, the troops could not be allowed to leave America, as this event would enable us to make ſuch vigorous exertions as would probably deſtroy their beloved ſcheme of independence; he attempted to ſhew, that what he had done was agreeable to the eſtabliſhed notions of right, and this in a train of argument which its abſurdity rendered unanſwerable. It would have been as difficult to *prove* the truth of an axiom of Euclid, as to demonſtrate the falſehood of the reaſons which Mr Laurens publiſhed to the world in vindication of his conduct.

Several Correſpondents favours are obliged to be delayed, on account of the length of the London Gazette Extraordinary, &c.

SOUND LIST, by Mr WALTER WOOD.

ARRIVED, AND REMAIN FOR CONVOY,

Sept. 25. The Mary of and for Leith, Bridges, from Peterſburgh, with ſundries.
The Patty of Dyſart, Pearſon, from ditto for Leith with ditto.

ELSINORE, Sep. 26. 1780.——Wind, S. W.

Leith Shipping, Sept. 9—11.

ARRIVED,

Ships,	*Maſters.*	*Ports.*	*Cargo.*
Oct. 13. Adamſon,	Lyell,	Newburgh,	goods.
Generous Mind,	Knight,	Kincaple,	whisky.

And ſome veſſels with coals.

SAILED,

Oct. 11. Induſtry,	Millar,	Dunbar,	goods.
Nelly,	Bell,	Glaſgow,	goods.
22. Friendſhip,	Macvey,	Allos,	goods.

Wind W. N. W.

MAJOR MONTGOMERIE preſents his moſt reſpectful Compliments to the FREEHOLDERS of the County of AYR, who gave him their generous ſupport at the Head Court, and entreats the honour of their preſence at the Election on Monday the 16th of this month. He has paid every attention in his power to tranſmit to every Gentleman who has befriended him, a letter, requeſting his attendance on the day of election; yet as there is a poſſibility that ſome of them may not be ſo timeouſly delivered as he would wiſh, he takes this method to prevent any miſtake; and to requeſt, that all of his friends already on the roll, or who have a right to be enrolled on the day of Election, may be preſent upon that day.

By Order of the Right Honourable
The LORD PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, and COUNCIL of the City of EDINBURGH,

12th October 1780.

THESE are intimating, That the Ground whereon a BATTERY betwixt Leith and Newhaven is to be erected, is now purchaſed by the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Council, for behoof of the Community, and the battery begun. It is therefore hoped, that the ſubſcribers will pay in their ſubſcription-money to the City-chamberlain, at his office; and that thoſe who have not yet ſubſcribed, will do it without loſs of time.

By order of the Right Honourable
The LORD PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, and COUNCIL of the CITY of EDINBURGH,

THERE is to be SET, on Wedneſday the 18th of October curt. at four o'clock afternoon, within the High Council-Houſe, by public roup, for two years, commencing at the term of Martinmas 1780.

The following BRANCHES of the

CITY of EDINBURGH's COMMON GOOD,

VIZ.

I. Impoſt on Wine, and Merk per Pack.
II. Weigh-houſe of Edinburgh, and Leather Market, with the Coſtoms of the Still-yard in the Graſs-market, for weighing of hay.
III. Weigh-houſe of Leith.
IV. Houſe of Muir, and Sheep-ſtakes.
V. Lawn and Fleſh Market and Tallow-trone.
VI. Poultry and Bread Market, and Veal-boards.
VII. Meal and Corn Markets.
VIII. Fruit Market and Fruit Metts.
IX. Shod Carts and Cauſeway-maill.
X. Fiſh Market.
XI. New Fleſh Merket in Leith.

The conditions of roup to be ſeen in the City-clerks Chamber.

FRAUDULENT DRESSING OF FLAX.

TRUSTEES OFFICE, Edinburgh, 17th October 1780.

THE Commiſſioners and Truſtees for Fiſheries, Manufactures, and Improvements in Scotland, having received repeated information, that many raiſers of Flax do either encourage or connive with the maſters of lintmills, in giving inſufficient ſkutching to the lint ſent to the mill, whereby the purchaſer is impoſed upon, and many attempts are made to obtain, in a fraudulent manner, the Premiums advertiſed by the Truſtees: This public information is therefore given, That no perſon under the ſuſpicion of ſuch fraud, will be allowed any of the ſaid Premiums; and that ſtrict orders are given to their officers for the proſecution of every delinquent in this way. Of all which, the raiſers of flax in general, and the maſters or tackſmen of lintmills in particular are hereby deſired to take notice.

By order of the Truſtees,
ROBERT ARBUTHNOT, Secr.

PRESERVATION of GAME.

WHEREAS the Game on the Eſtate of DUNDAS, in Linlithgowſhire, has ſuffered very much by perſons hunting thereon without leave, and who have likewiſe gone over and deſtroyed ſeveral of the fences, and young planting on the eſtate: This is therefore to give notice, That any perſon whatever that is found going over the ſame, or every unqualified perſon that is found hunting on their eſtate, will be immediately proſecuted as the law directs. Orders are given to the factor and tenants on the eſtate, to ſtop any perſon that may be found tranſgreſſing as above.

For Kingſton, Savannah-la-Mar, Lucea, and Green

JAMAICA,

THE THOMAS AND BETT

ROBERT LIDDELL Maſter,

Is now taking on board goods at Leith, and will clear to ſail with the firſt Weſt India Convoy from Southead.

For freight or paſſage, apply to [illegible] VEITCH junior, merchant, Edinburgh, or to the maſter at Leith.

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